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REMARKS

Reconsideration is requested in view of the above amendments and the following remarks. The specification is amended. Claims 1, 6 and 8-17 are pending in the application.

I.   Objection to the Specification

The amendment filed February 17, 2006 is objected to under 35 USC 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. Paragraph [0015] beginning on page 4 has been deleted in response thereto. This objection is therefore overcome.

II.   Prior Art Rejections

Claims 1, 6 and 8-17 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Low et al. (US 6,243,443) in view of Kelly (US 6,594,254). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 1 requires assigning to an online computer a unique full digital code address (FDCA). Claim 1 also requires an online number that includes the digital number of an established network site, which number is specified by the country or area. IP addresses and domain names are conventionally used to identify a computer that is connected to the Internet. An IP address is easy for machines to identify but difficult for humans to remember. A domain name, with the expansion of the network, has also become more and more complex and sometimes difficult to remember. See paragraphs [0004] and [0005], for example, on page 2 of the specification. The invention recited in claim 1 provides a simple manner to browse the internet, which is easy for a user to remember and administer, while allowing each assigned address to be unique. See paragraph [0009], for example, on page 3 of the specification. The method recited in claim 1 allows assigning not only a fixed static address to each online computer, but also a dynamic address to any temporary online computer. See one of the embodiments in paragraph [0022], for example, on page 7 of the specification.

Low et al. do not teach or suggest a method of assigning to an online computer a unique FDCA. Instead, Low et al. teaches a method of making content resources available to a telephone network user. Low et al. disclose assigning a content code as an

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identification number to a content resource. The content codes do not correspond to online computers as recited in claim 1. Rather, a content code in Low et al. corresponds to a content resource, e.g., text message that can be converted to speech by a text-to-voice converter resource, a digitized speech file, etc. See Low et al., col. 10, lines 25-36. A content code in Low et al. is not a unique digital code address, e.g., a fixed static online computer, or a dynamic address to any temporary online computer, to be assigned to each online computer, as required by claim 1. Moreover, Low et al. fail to teach or suggest an online number that comprises the digital number of an established network site as recited in claim 1. Low et al. merely disclose a content code that is locatable at a corresponding online computer. It is not necessary that the locatable content code disclosed by Lower et al. includes a digital number of an established network site, as required in claim 1. On the contrary, the invention of claim 1 requires the exact digital number of an established network site to form the online number portion of a FDCA, which makes a FDCA easy to remember.

Moreover, Low et al. in view of Kelly fail to teach or suggest a FDCA that includes an online number that is specified by the country or area. The invention disclosed by Kelly relates to a method for translating a domain name representing a telephone number into a network protocol address of a gateway server. Kelly includes a telephone number domain name that inherently includes a country code or an area code of a telephone number. Kelly, col. 3, lines 56-57. However, the country code or area code is not used to specify the digital number of an established network site, as required by claim 1. Instead, the country code or area code of the telephone number appears to be used to identify an end user of public switched telephone networks (PSTN) and thus help locate an appropriate gateway server.

The cited references therefore cannot be combined to arrive at the invention of claim, without impermissibly using the teachings of Applicants' claimed invention.

For at least these reasons, claim 1 is patentable over Low et al in view of Kelly. Claims 6, 7 and 8-17 are also patentable since they depend ultimately from claim 1 that is allowable.

In view of the above, favorable reconsideration in the form of a notice of allowance is respectfully requested. Any questions regarding this communication can be

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directed to the undersigned attorney, Dwight N. Holmbo, Reg. No. 36,410, at (612) 455-3826.
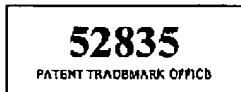
Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: August 15, 2006   By: _Dwight N. Holmbo_
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